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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will have rejected articles returned they must enclose stamps for that purpose.

What Shall the \$15,000,000 Battleship Be Named?

In a letter to the Army and Navy Journal Dr. WILLIAM BARRY MEANY of Washington proposes that the \$15,000,000 battleship authorized by Congress before adjournment shall be called the United States. He says:

"Our forefathers christened the first launched of these six renowned fighting frigates, our first line of battle ships under the present organization of the navy, the United States. This frigate, the flagship of the fleet, forty-four guns, was launched July 10, 1797, at Philadelphia."

In those days our great ships usually bore names that filled the ear and aroused the pride of every citizen. The other frigates of that famous fleet were the Constitution, the Constellation, the Congress, the President and the Chesapeake. In this period of superdreadnought competition those States whose names have not been given to armored cruisers take turns in the honor of having battleships named after them, and it has happened that the State with the smallest population in the Union, Nevada, is, or will be, represented in the navy by a 27,000-ton battleship, of which it has been said that when commissioned she will probably be superior to any ship afloat except her sister, the Oklahoma, in gun power and in power of endurance in battle.

Under the rule Arizona and New Mexico seem to have the privilege of claiming State honors; but there would seem to be an inappropriateness in calling a 30,000-ton ship armed with 14 inch guns the New Mexico. The time is nearly ripe for making an exception to the rule. Unless England or Germany in their feverish competition finishes a superlative dreadnought before the \$15,000,000 warship authorized by Congress is commissioned to fly the flag the name United States would admirably suit the powerful sea fighter that is intended to be the latest "word" in battleship construction.

Bad Milk in Hotels.

The report of the milk committee published in THE SUN of Thursday furnishes startling information, for which the public should be grateful, regarding the cupidity of some hotel and restaurant managers. Two hundred and thirty hotels, restaurants and lunch rooms were visited by competent and unprejudiced inspectors; the milk was scientifically tested with every care to avoid multiplication of germs before it reached the laboratory, and it was subjected to the accepted tests.

It was found that most of the milk obtained from the better class of hotels and restaurants belonged to the lowest classification adopted by the Board of Health; viz., it was milk that the Health Department permitted to be sold only for cooking or manufacturing purposes. In one of the best known hotels this low grade milk was served in the restaurant, while in the barroom the highest grade of milk was dispensed at less than half the price of the former, proving that the manager has deliberately committed the deception of bottling the low grade milk could only obtain in cans, according to the regulations of our war Commissioner.

The latter practice may fairly be ranked with the criminal activities that are daily exposed in the newspapers. That persons who are willing to pay the highest price for milk are served with the lowest grade by a method which is intended to lull the consumer into a sense of false security is no less reprehensible than grafting or gambling.

The names of the hotel and restaurant managers who either through negligence or prompted by cupidity are perpetrating this wrong on an unsuspecting public should be published by the Board of Health or milk committee. The report of Dr. TAYLOR will doubtless serve a good purpose in awakening the guilty hotel and restaurant proprietors to the danger of public exposure, and may thus it will check the practice. We must trust our vigilant milk committee to continue its investigations, and the Board of Health to expose and punish without compunction all violators of the milk regulations, which are among the most creditable achievements of Commissioner LEDELL.

The statement of the latter's locum tenens that he would approve the milk committee's idea of forcing hotel and restaurant keepers to state the grade of their milk "just as soon as it was possible for them to obtain an ample supply of high grade milk" is not creditable to that otherwise efficient officer. Why those who are willing and able to pay for good milk should be exposed to deception when those who are unable or unwilling to pay for good milk should be protected against deception is difficult to comprehend. If the hotel managers want good milk they can get it more easily than any other individuals, for they are at liberty to reimburse themselves out of the pockets of their patrons.

Not less creditable is the statement that low grade milk is not harmful to

adults, a proposition which he attempts to sustain by the fact that "the death rate is going down all the time!" It is probable that the doctor has been misquoted, for it is an axiom in sanitation that milk of high bacterial content furnishes the most fruitful nursery of disease germs.

This courageous exposé made by the milk committee emphasizes our oft-reiterated counsel that the average milk is unwholesome unless its source is known, and should for this reason be pasteurized or boiled. The Board of Health should insist upon a statement of the grade of milk offered in public restaurants, and the milk committee will doubtless keep a vigilant eye on such statements to insure their correctness.

Roman Catholic.

Since BRYCE'S "The Holy Roman Empire" appeared, just fifty years ago, some idea of what Rome has meant in the history of mankind has filtered into the mind of the educated public. The fact that for eight or nine centuries, about a fourth of all the time of which we have distinct knowledge, it comprised the whole civilized world has been grasped pretty generally. So has the fact that the idea of its universal empire survived till the day of NAPOLEON. The more noteworthy fact that during four of those centuries that world enjoyed peace such as it knew neither before nor after has hardly been impressed on many historians even. To be sure, there was fighting on the borders to subdue or, later, to repel the outside barbarians; there were frequent palace revolutions in Rome itself that affected the succession to the throne, but in these the people had no share, and within the boundaries of the empire, till it began to break up, war was unknown.

Though Rome at first was as arrogant and exclusive as the modern English, with her expansion she changed her policy toward conquered peoples after a while; the late Republic took in the Italians, the Empire all the inhabitants of the provinces, regardless of race, color or language. They were all Roman citizens, PAUL of Tarsus as much as HORACE or CICERO. Everything within the boundaries was Rome, every one within a Roman, the name was no longer restricted to the city on the Tiber. In the West she not only amalgamated the conquered nations but imposed her Latin language on them, which they retain to the present day in its varied development; in the East she accepted the Greek tongue with the Hellenic culture. Rome, however, was no longer the town of ROMULUS; it was wherever the seat of government and the Emperor were. When CONSTANTINE chose to transfer it to the shores of the Bosphorus his new city became Rome for Romans and barbarians alike, and the name has attached itself to the eastern fraction of the Empire in a remarkable manner. Asia Minor is still Roman to the Turks; Romania and Rumania hold their places on the maps of the Balkan lands; the Romans of to-day call Nauplia in the Peloponnese Napoli di Romania, an echo of the crusaders' Latin empire, which probably gave its name to the Romanly too; Romagna yet marks the last remnants of Byzantine power in Italy.

There is sound historical ground, therefore, for the contention of Mr. DANIEL QUINN in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* that the term "Roman Catholic" has not the offensive or restricted sense given to it by many Protestants, but that "Roman" is the equivalent of "Catholic," with the meaning "universal." For Greeks and Romans alike the people beyond their lands hardly existed; they were heathen barbarians. Their own world was the universe. After Christianity was established as the religion of the Empire the bishops of Rome, it is true, lived in a different place from the Emperor, which was the origin of his political power, but he remained the Pontifex Romanus, the head not of the city on the Tiber, but of all Romanland, "Roman" then meant all the civilized world, all that the Church or the State considered, and denoted specifically what "Catholic" did abstractly. That the Pope at Rome, in spite of the Greek schism, was for a thousand years the acknowledged head of all Christianity, at any rate throughout the West and in many parts of the East, is a historical fact that is beyond dispute. That during that time the term "Roman" applied to Christianity was equivalent to "Catholic" or "universal" seems to be equally clear. The Pope continued to be the Pontifex Romanus even when he chose to dwell at Avignon. Whatever objections dissenters may have to the papacy or its teachings, both terms apply to the religion from which they have deviated.

Carried away by his enthusiasm for Hellenism and the Greek language, Mr. QUINN incidentally makes a suggestion that is curious in itself, and more so coming from a Catholic. In the impossible case that the Pope should see fit to withdraw from Rome he must go to a city of some importance, yet where he would be free from political interference. Mr. QUINN picks out Athens, but he seems to have the Athens of PERICLES in mind rather than the Athens of King GEORGE. It is merely a dream of course, but the idea of substituting the Mars Hill of PAUL for the chair of PETER seems evangelical rather than Catholic.

Mr. Travis and the Foursome.

Golfdom is deeply stirred by the letter of WALTER J. TRAVIS declining to take part in any more competitions for the Lesley cup on the ground that he is opposed to the foursome. Mr. TRAVIS adheres so closely to strict terminology in his letter that only extreme purists in golfing English will be certain of his meaning. He says he is in favor of the four ball game, but has no use at all for the foursome.

The true foursome, as older golfers know, is a game played with two balls by four players. Each two players constitute a side and the two on a side play one ball in alternate strokes. What younger players generally designate as a foursome is what Mr. TRAVIS names

a four ball game. Golfers now like to speak of it as a "best ball" foursome.

In all probability the great majority of golfers will throw up their caps for "the old man," as he is called. No one plays a four foursome in these days. The four ball game rules the links. Indeed it has almost superseded the single, or match between two players. Certainly every golfer knows that on Saturday afternoons and all of Sundays the courses are crowded with four ball matches. If this is the case it is because that is the game which the majority of golfers prefer to play.

It is unnecessary to enter into the arguments pro and con. But it may be said in brief that the four ball game offers the quickest and most certain rewards to the good player when he is playing consistently, and that its commanding charm lies in the opportunity it gives to each of the four players to play the whole of each hole, instead of only half of it, as in the true foursome.

Looking Forward.

The Englishman whose letter in the *London Times* on Friday reflects upon the sportsmanship of the American athletes at Stockholm is anonymous, and for that reason alone he was not worth answering. The Olympic games ended six weeks ago, and a controversy upon the subject at this late day has no interest for a man who has any humor in his composition. There are other things that attract him more; for instance, the Colonel's abrupt but passionate conversion to woman suffrage.

Dr. WILSON'S discovery that chewing tobacco solves mental problems, and even Mr. TAT'S manifold contests with Colonel Bogeys at Beverly. As the American athletes are always winners in the Olympic track and field events year after year uniformly and decisively, there must be merit in their performance, so let the carping critics carp, British or Continental. If some Englishman have shown a petty and mean spirit in attributing American superiority to methods tainted with professionalism, let it be remembered that other Englishmen have given credit where it was due and honored our athletes for invincible individual ability and an enviable system of training. In the scale against the puerile complaints of the letter writer who has given our controversialists a fresh opportunity to jump into the ring may be placed the mainly tribute of Mr. BEACH THOMAS, the former president of the Oxford University Athletic Club, who wrote the following judgment when the Olympic games were ending:

"The Americans won an unprecedented series of remarkable victories by determination, skill, zeal, organization and sheer merit. Their team is a model team. MERRITT, SHEPPARD, CRAIG, LIPPINCOTT and half a dozen others are athletes of quality seldom if ever before produced."

Why bother with the small fry of critics and hairsplitters when the truth is pronounced by a good loser of authority? Let American athletes, their trainers and managers, who wear their honors modestly, conscious that their triumphs were fairly won, disdain to argue the question, and begin their preparations for the Olympic games at Berlin in 1916, where their mettle will be tested as never before.

We firmly reject the saddening assertion made in the news columns of the *Evening Post* that when Governor WILSON goes to the people to inform them that they can be trusted he needs the services of a detective.

On learning that it contributed \$10,000 to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904 we fancy the steel trust will be startled by its own moderation.

McKENNEY SAYING \$100,000.—Headline.

Does the Borough President still hug the ancient delusion that economy is a recommendation for a public official?

That sturdy Queens patriot the Hon. JOE CASSIDY will not be too depressed over the action of the Empire State Democracy in rejecting his application for membership, we trust. There is always the Bull Moose party, which takes every one in.

Judging from the temper of the press of those nations the United States is in imminent peril of being confronted by a triple alliance of Cuba, Nicaragua and Great Britain.

The JAMES E. MARCH who last week encountered the brandy jury of this county is the same JAMES E. MARCH who dined with Little Tim WOODRUFF at Theodore Roosevelt at the Republican national convention.

Bull Moores on Narragansett Bay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Intelligent men everywhere are reading THE SUN in spite of the infamous editorial articles on Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

The letters of protest from Mr. C. F. Dickinson and Mr. Edward I. Horsman, Jr., which THE SUN has published, found responsible echoes among many admirers of the National Progressive party candidates nowjourning at Narragansett Pier. I have had opportunities of interviewing college men, hotel clerks and laboring men and have found a tremendous majority strongly on the side of the new party and its able and peerless leader.

One class will vote for Roosevelt and Johnson for one reason and another class state entirely different reasons for its sympathy and support. EDNA L. TRAFFER, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., August 31.

The Drink Ritual.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I've always been a plain drinker sometimes thick English, like this.

Wine on wine you need not fear,
But beer on beer you must decline.
NEW YORK, August 31. E. W.

A Luxury Made Harder.

Knicker.—The price of shoes is going up. Knicker.—That makes it harder to kick.

Forsoaken.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have just read your issue of August 31, and I am very sorry to hear of the death of the late Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

TURKEY AND THE ALBANIAN.

The Causes of the Latest Disturbance in the Balkans.

The outside world has taken little notice of Albania, its name is unknown as a nation, its fastnesses are inaccessible, its large portion of its 1,220,000 inhabitants are hardy mountaineers who live according to a political and social system that reminds one of the Middle Ages. The Albanians are not of particular interest to the outside world; they possess no literature of their own; their language has been reduced to writing only in recent years. They have no peculiar culture and they have never played a part in any of the great world movements that have transformed society. But suddenly they seem to hold in the palm of their hand the destiny of the Turkish Empire in Europe. Should Constantinople fall to come to some durable understanding with them not only a large portion of Macedonia as well as stands in danger of becoming detached from the empire; and with only part of a limb left in Europe the rôle of the Turks on that continent will be at an end.

Either the Albanian question is really insoluble, or the Turkish point of view of the Young Turks has been so badly botched in their attempt to resolve it. From all accounts obtainable the latter seems to be the case. The Albanians assert that they have not cherished separatist thoughts; they have not suffered outside influences to affect them. During the reign of Abdul Hamid the one million Mohammedans among them were looked upon as one of the foundation pillars of Ottoman rule. With his usual penetrating insight the Sultan recognized their measure to the full, treated them as spoiled children—and earned their fervent gratitude. Of them he made up his personal bodyguard. They even became the envy of their fellow mountaineers in arms. And well they might be. They were brave, independent and in their mountain homes. It was little to them that manner of government existed at Constantinople. They could throw up their caps equally high for the Sultan Abdul Hamid and for the Constitutional Committee at Constantinople. Permission was given them to keep their tribal independence, to persist in the régime of the vendetta, to carry arms ad libitum, and now and then to indulge in a raid, if only to keep their weapons sharp and their hands steady.

It is only just and proper to admit that the position of the committee and of the Government at Constantinople in regard to the Albanians was a very difficult one at best. The new order had been established on the theory that all citizens in the empire were to be dealt with on the same footing, that all were to be treated as "Ottomans"—with like privileges, but also with like duties. The removal of the Sultan's authority from the empire was a very real and serious matter. It was to be given to the State by all, Muslims, Christians and Jews, Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Albanians. Men were no longer to go about armed to the teeth like ancient Assyrians, for the reign of law and order was to be established. The Turkish language was to be the official tongue in all parts of the empire. To us who live in the atmosphere of modern statehood such provisions appear to be most natural and reasonable. But to the Albanians, such an imposition was far too abrupt. Evidently they did not mind the application of such laws and ordinances to all other subjects of the empire, but these laws interfered with the tribal organization and the established customs of the Albanians; they would have none of them. The Young Turks were in an evident dilemma. They were applying these same laws, and with good reason, in other portions of the empire. They were curbing the power of the Arabians in the Arabian Peninsula; they were enforcing law and order upon the unruly Druses in the Hauran; they had commissioned Nazim Pasha, Vali of Bagdad, to put down the lawless and lawless in Mesopotamia. Exceptional treatment in the case of Albanians would weaken their hands and would be a confession that thorough "Ottomanization" in Turkey was an impossibility. And in nearby Macedonia, where the Albanians were as numerous as in the Arabian Peninsula, they were applying these same laws, and with good reason, in other portions of the empire. 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